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L3: Entry 2 of 2

File: USPT

Dec 3, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6490292 B1

TITLE: Router apparatus and frame transfer method

Detailed Description Text (70):

A destination ATM address type 903 is a field for storing the address type of the destination ATM address of the correspondent node to which a SVC will be established by executing signaling processing from the node which has initiated signaling. The destination ATM address type 903 is used when a plurality of address formats are supported, as represented by the UNI Specification 3.1 defined by the ATM Forum. The Network Service Access Point (NSAP) address format or the E.164 address format may be employed. It is not essential that the destination ATM address type 903 be provided in a network, such as a public network or the UNI 3.0, where a single type of addresses is used.

Detailed Description Text (72):

A source ATM address type 905 is a field for storing the address type of the node which has started signaling. This field 905 is employed when a plurality of address types are supported, as indicated by, for example, the UNI Specification 3.1 defined by the ATM Forum. The NSAP address format or the E.164 address format may be employed. The source ATM address type 905 may not be provided in a network, such as a public network or the UNI 3.0, where a single type of addresses is used.

Detailed Description Text (74):

An ATM address 907 illustrates the above-described destination ATM address or the source ATM address having an NSAP address format. The address 907 has 20 bytes, and an End System Identifier (ESI) field 908 occupied from the 14th byte to the 19th byte uses the IEEE802 address, which has the same value as the MAC address. That is, the ESI field 908 of the source address or the destination address can be employed as the link address 103 of the cut-through label identifier shown in FIG. 1.

Detailed Description Text (141):

By virtue of the address-type identifier 1703, even if the information corresponding to the MAC address, such as the one shown in FIG. 9, cannot be acquired from the signaling message, for example, in the SVC having the ITU-TS E.164 address format employed in some ATM network, the E.164 address can alternatively be acquired and used as part of the cut-through label identifier.

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L1: Entry 1 of 21

File: USPT

Jun 14, 2005

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6907047 B2

TITLE: Service aware switched SDH/SONET/TDM network

Brief Summary Text (6):

In order to automate the above procedure, a process was developed for assigning telephone numbers to telephone lines to provide for the automatic routing of calls placed over the PSTN. In particular, a public network addressing standard, known as ITU-T Recommendation E.164, was adopted, in which a unique address having a maximum of 15 digits is assigned to each telephone line.

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L1: Entry 3 of 21

File: USPT

Apr 5, 2005

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6876658 B2

TITLE: Communications system and method using partially non-geographic addressing method for forming same

Brief Summary Text (11):

Several ATM address formats have been developed. The references cited above describe these AESAs in detail. Conventional public addresses are based upon the ITU-T E.164 format (or "native E.164" format). This format is generally an Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) telephone number. For example, a native E.164 address for a telephone in the Atlanta, Ga. area might be 14045551212. This number, by its 404 numbering plan area (or "NPA") designation, is a geographic address indicating the Atlanta, Ga. area. The native E.164 address is based on the geographical location of the user. The digits of such an address generally includes the area code and, for international calls, the country code. The length of a native E.164 address is variable, depending upon, for example, whether the call made is an international call.

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L1: Entry 18 of 21

File: USPT

Apr 25, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6055303 A
TITLE: Telecommunications services

Detailed Description Text (12):

9. E.164: ITU-T Recommendation E.164 describes the numbering system scheme for ordinary telephony. The B-Subscriber number and the dialled number are structured, e.g with national elements and area code elements.

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L3: Entry 1 of 2

File: USPT

Jun 14, 2005

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6907040 B2

TITLE: Router apparatus and frame transfer method

Detailed Description Text (70):

A destination ATM address type 903 is a field for storing the address type of the destination ATM address of the correspondent node to which a SVC will be established by executing signaling processing from the node which has initiated signaling. The destination ATM address type 903 is used when a plurality of address formats are supported, as represented by the UNI Specification 3.1 defined by the ATM Forum. The Network Service Access Point (NSAP) address format or the E.164 address format may be employed. It is not essential that the destination ATM address type 903 be provided in a network, such as a public network or the UNI 3.0, where a single type of addresses is used.

Detailed Description Text (72):

A source ATM address type 905 is a field for storing the address type of the node which has started signaling. This field 905 is employed when a plurality of address types are supported, as indicated by, for example, the UNI Specification 3.1 defined by the ATM Forum. The NSAP address format or the E.164 address format may be employed. The source ATM address type 905 may not be provided in a network, such as a public network or the UNI 3.0, where a single type of addresses is used.

Detailed Description Text (74):

An ATM address 907 illustrates the above-described destination ATM address or the source ATM address having an NSAP address format. The address 907 has 20 bytes, and an End System Identifier (ESI) field 908 occupied from the 14th byte to the 19th byte uses the IEEE802 address, which has the same value as the MAC address. That is, the ESI field 908 of the source address or the destination address can be employed as the link address 103 of the cut-through label identifier shown in FIG. 1.

Detailed Description Text (141):

By virtue of the address-type identifier 1703, even if the information corresponding to the MAC address, such as the one shown in FIG. 9, cannot be acquired from the signaling message, for example, in the SVC having the ITU-TS E.164 address format employed in some ATM network, the E.164 address can alternatively be acquired and used as part of the cut-through label identifier.

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